THOMAS B. REED AS AN ADVOCATE OF SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

His Minority Report in Its Favor, Made to Congress in 1884—The Woman's Vote in Idaho in 1900 and in 1902-

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster's Work There. Thomas B. Reed always will be remembered with respect and gratitude by the advocates of woman suffrage for the uncompromising stand which he took upon this question. In 1884 he submitted a minority report from the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives which set forth the favorable side with so much logic. comprehensiveness and humor as to make it seem almost unnecessary ever to say another word on the subject. The National Suffrage Association held its convention in March and the usual "hearings" were granted by the committees of the Senate and House. Twelve of the fifteen members of the House Judiciary were present, and Miss Anthony made an impassioned appeal that they would recommend to Congress a Sixteenth Amendment, which would enable the women to carry their case to the Legislatures instead of to the individual voters. She was followed by a number of eloquent speakers from various sections of the country

Soon afterward William C. Maybury of Michigan presented an adverse report for the majority of the committee, taking the ground that "suffrage is not a right," and containing the usual platitudes about woman's sphere, shrinking modesty, unmarried females, &c. Luke P. Poland of Vermont wanted something more drastic, and so submitted one of his own, saying that "most women are married and therefore under such influence and control as that relation implies and confers"; also that "the office and duty which nature has devolved upon woman . . . would often render it impossible and still more often indelicate for her to appear and act in caucuses, & . "

This was more than Mr. Reed could stand. The minority report was signed by himself, Moses A. Mc cri of lowa, Thomas M. Browne of Indiana, and Ezra B. Taylor of Ohio, but the hand of Mr. Reed is apparent in every line. Space will permit only a few extracts.

No one who listens to the reasons given by the superior class for the continuance of any system of subjection can fail to be impressed with the noble disinterestedness of mankind. When the subjection of persons of African descent was to be maintained the good of those persons was always the main object. When it was the fashion to beat children, to regard them as little animals who had no rights, it was always for their good that they were treated with severity, and never on account of the bad temper of their parents. Hence, when it is proposed to give to the women of this country an opportunity to present their case to the various State Legislatures to demand of the people of the country equality of political rights, it is not surprising to find that the reasons on which the continuance of the inferiority of women is urged, are drawn almost entirely from a tender consideration of their own good. The anxiety felt lest they should thereby deteriorate, would be an honor to human nature were it not a historical fact that the same sweet solicitude has been put up as a barrier against every progress which women have made since civilization began.

There is no doubt that if in Turkey or Alpiers, countries where woman's sphere is most thoroughly confined to the home circle. It was proposed to admit them to social life. to remove the veil from their faces, and permit them to converse in open day with the friends of their husbands and brothers, the conservative and judicious Turk or Algerine of the period, if he could be brought to even consider such a horrible proposition, would point out that the sphere of woman was to make home happy by those gentle insipidities which education would destroy: that by participation in conversation with men they would debase their natures, and men would thereby lose that ameliorating influence which still leaves them unfit to associate with women. He would point out that "nature" had determined that women should be secluded: that their sphere was to raise and educate the man-child, and that any change would be a violation of the Divine law which, in the orinion of all conservative men, ordains the present but never the future

Thirty years ago lardly any political assemblage of the people was graced by the presence of women. Had it needed a law to enable them to be present, what an argument could have been made against it! How easily it could have been shown that the courseness, the dubious expressions, the general vulgarity of the scene, could have had no other effect than to break down that purity of word and thought which women have, and which conservative and radical are alike sedulous to preserve. And yet the actual presence of women at political meetings has not debased them, but has raised the other sex. Coarseness has not become diffused through both sexes but has fied from both. To put the whole matter in a short phrase: The association of the sexes in the family circle, in society, and in business, having improved both, there is neither history, reason nor sense to justify the assertion that association in politics will lower the one or denoralize the other. \* \* Hence, we would do better to approach the question without trepidation. We can better leave the "spirere" of woman to the future than confine it in the chains of the past. Words change nothing. Prejudices are none the less prejudices because we vaguely call them "nature," and prate about what nature has forbidden, when we only mean that the thing we are opposing has not been hitherto done. "Nature" torbade a steams, in to cross the Atlantic the very moment it was crossing, and yet it arrived just the same. What the majority call "nature" has stood in the way of every progress of the past and present, and will stand in the way of all future progress. It has also stood in the way of many unwise though their has stood in the way of every progress of the past and present, and will stand in the wise and the unwise, the judicious and the injudicious are all invited to assist in government which the wisest and best would select but that which the average of mankind would select. But that is just the kind of influence waich is not that only another reason why they should be Thirty years ago hardly any political as-We conclude then that every reason which in this country bestows the ballot upon man is equally applicable to the proposition to bestow the ballot upon woman.

stow the ballot upon woman.

These opposing and tavorable reports ill be published in tull in the forthcoming listory of Woman Suffrage, and they will be found interesting reading Miss. he found interesting road ag Miss Anthony often used to urge Mr. Reed to make a fight for woman subrage on the floor of the House, but his answer always was, "It is not an issue. When it becomes a living question I will constitute myself its champion, but now I would only make myself obnoxious and would not do the cause any good." For the past ten years Miss Anthony has spent very little time in Washington, and Mr. Beed, for most of this period, was absorbed in the duties of the Speakership, but he never wavered in his loyalty to the principle of woman

In 1909, when the newly enfranchised women of Idaho were to cast their first Presidential vote, the leaders among the R publicans urged that a good woman campaign speaker should be sent there. The National Committee, however, considered it entirely unnecessary. After the State went Democratic and lost a Resublican Senator the committee was sadder. ublican Senator, the committee was sadder. During the recent campaign

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, one of the most powerful Republican speakers, made a thorough canvas of the State, and is entitled to alarge share of the victory achieved by her party. She always has been an ardent advocate of womin suffrage, but she has returned to her fome in Washington brimming with contrastance over the experiment in

to her fome in washington orimining with enthusiasm over the experiment in Idaho. In a private letter she says:

"The work of the women surpassed my expectations. The glow of surprise, the excitement of the novelty, have somewhat passed. The women who wanted the ballot have settled down to make the most of it, and those who decaded it have recovered passed. The women who wanted the ballot have settled down to make the most of it, and those who dreaded it have recovered from their fear and accepted the trust with good grace. The women had their own committees for registration as well as for election day, and they were thorough, patient and intelligent. Not only have they done good, but they have received good. They are better women, better wives and mothers, better neighbors and friends. One of them said to me: 'I did not want to vote, but when I found myself with the ballot I did not dare shirk the responsibility. I know I have helped a great many women to understand their duty and I know I am a stronger woman for it. I used to think only of myself, my husband, my children, my house, my servants, my club—now every individual possesses an interest for me. I'm far less selfish than I was.' Oh, why cannot men see the justice of it, the helpfulness of it? This last campaign opened up the whole question to me more fully than ever before. The women of Idaho are calm, well poised and strong. The whole social atmosphere is clear and bracing. I feel like dropping everything else and giving my whole time to getting the suffrage for other women."

After the election F. R. Gooding, chairman of the State Central Committee, sent this telegram to Mrs. Foster: "I desire to express to you my appreciation of the work done by the good women of Idaho in the late elections. It is my judgment that their efforts and votes contributed in a large measure to the splendid results achieved, demonstrating once more the beneficent effects following the extension of

eved, demonstrating once more the beneficent effects following the extension of the elective franchise to women."

It will be noticed that even with a Republican majority the chairman is careful not to give the full credit for it to the women. The correspondent in last Sunday's SUN, who attributes the various political changes n the Western States to the votes of women speaks without authority. It can be easily ascertained how many women registered and how many cast their ballots, but even

and how many cast their ballots, but even the most astute party managers do not pretend to know what ticket they voted in any State. The significant fact is that in Idaho both parties are satisfied with woman suffrage.

Contrast the position of these Idaho women with the little handful of New York "remonstrants," who have just issued their annual report, saying: "It is believed men will not be induced to grant the suffrage to women so long as a representative and strong body declare the reasons why women themselves do not desire the burden." Selfishness and egoism incarnate! An infinitesimal atom of the population—less than a hundred in the whole State of New York, so far as one can judge from any official record—calling themselves "a strong and representative body" and assuming to voice for all women the unpatriotic, unrepublican and inhumanitarian desire to shirk the most vital duty of good citizenship! Oh, for an Idaho breeze at sixtymiles an hour to pour some ozone into the devitalized atmosphere of New York! miles an hour to pour some ozone int devitalized atmosphere of New York!

Two women were elected justices of the Two women were elected justices of the peace in Wyoning last month. Dear, dear, how dreadful, and just what might be expected when women are allowed to vote—such an unsexing office, too. But on the other hand, there is Maine, which does not even allow school suffrage to women, and yet for years they have been eligible as justices of the peace and fifteen are serving at this very time.

Let us hope the rumors are not true that the Czar of Russia is going to divorce the Czarina because she bears only girls. We were told not long ago that when an in-stance of this kind occurs in the provinces where soldiers are hadly needed, the mili-tary commander has a severe dose of the tary commander has a severe dose of the knout administered to the father. In the case of his Majesty, every remedy should be tried before divorce is resorted to. IDA HUSTED HARPER.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans will have ten more members in the next House of Representatives than in the last and the Democrats and Fusionists nineteen more. There are twenty-nine additional mem-

Road taxation on Long island is an item of im-portance. Included in Southampton's tax budget this year is \$15,000 for the maintenance of high-\$3,300 was provided.

Among the appointments to be made by the Gov rnor of New Jersey next year are a State Priso Supervisor, a Pert Warden of Jersey City, three inspectors of steamboats, a member of the Board of Health, a member of the Board of Flumbing. member of the Board of Dentisry, a member of he Oyster Commission, and a member of the Board of Visitors to the State Agricultural College.

In 1901 the vote of Boston on the question of icensing saloons was: Yes, 43,734; B : Inis year the District Option bill was submitted to popular approval, but was defeated. The vot The bill was designed to divide Boston into sev eral license districts and to allow each to vote separately on the question of license or no license.

There were two special elections this year, fol lowing the general election of Nov. 4, to fill vacan-cies in the delegations to the Fifty seventh Congress, in Connecticut and in Texas. The first vacancy was filled by the election of a Republican; the second was filled by the election of a Democrat, Morris Shepherd of Texarkana, to serve the unexpired term of his father, John L. Shepherd.

The Republicans of Missouri polled \$14,000 votes at the 1900 election—aimost the same vote cast by the Republicans of Michigan in the same contest but while the Republicans of Missouri have only two Representatives in the next Congress, the Re publicans of Michigan will have eleven, a dispro portion explained by the fact that there was a large partisan apportionment of Missouri districts by the Legislature, whereas the apportionment of the Michigan districts was made on an equitable asis, giving both parties a fair chance of success

The election of John Cur neen, Democrat, se At torney-General has been pointed to as an indication that there will be a lack of harmony in the State Administration after Jan. 1. When he takes office. But the election of a spilt State ticket is no new thing in New York. In 1873 the Liberal Re-publican party indersed at its State convention ome of the nominces of the Democratic perty for State office and some of the non-frees of the Republican party. The election was close and all the candidates indorsed by the Libera Republicans were successful. The Democrate sected the Secretary of the State, Attorney-General reasurer. State Englieer and Canal Commissione nd the Republicans ejected the State Comptrolle elected their whole ticket except the State Treasurer The Democratic nominee for the office was

There are 5.000 French Canadians in Chicago. 8.500 in Detroit, 3,000 in Boston, 1,200 in Duluth, 1,700 in Waterbury, Conn., 1,000 in St. Paul and 1,730 in Minneapolis. There are besides the French. anadians 110,000 native-born inhabitants of th

inited States of French Canadian parentage. The Congressional representation of the far West is pretty solidly Republican this year. From the three Pacific States, California, Oregon and Washington, there are 10 Republicans and 3 Demo crats: from the mining and mountain group of States-Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Nevada and North Dakota-there are 9 Republicans and 2 Democrats, and Kansas and Nebraska chose collectively 13 Republicans and 1 Democrat. From the whole territory west of dississippt, therefore, there are 32 Republicans nd 6 Democrats only. This does no members and the Democrats 1. John Lind.

Oliver W. Stewart, chairman of the National Prohibition Committee, was successful in his cam saign for the Illinois Legislature. He was a candi late in the Fifth district in Chicago.

The expectations of increased Harlem River nav inder authority of the Federal Government, have not been entirely realized. The average numi commission is as follows: Ship Canal Bridge. Macomb's Dam bridge, 5: Madison avenue bridge Third avenue bridge, 12, and Willis avenue POEMS WORTH READING.

The Wolf of Parnassa There is certain inspiration. In a May day's inhalation. When the spring's an invitation For a lyric light and long: And the sound of music stealing Where a pale young priest is kneeling Gives one a wondrous feeling To break loftly in song. But the wonderful incentive To a would be scribe inventive When he'd have the Muse attentive. And most amiably soar,
Is when, with angry growling
And interludes of howling.
The gaunt, gray wolf comes prowling
To the threshold of the door.

There is something in the ocean In a frenzy of commotion That's a stimulating potion To the scribe's receptive brain And there's something in the shining Of a harvest moon's declining That sets the poet pining

in a lyrical refrain. To enlarge the singers' chorus And to fly to our Thesaurus And to madly turn it o'er, When we hear without the catching Of the outer gate's unlatching And the gaunt, gray wolf comes scratching To the threshold of the door.

In the sunset's lurid fire That makes the scribe desire To embody it in verse. There's a feeling most officious When a maiden is delicious That drives a bard ambitious All her beauties to rehearse But the time above all others. Oh, my singing sisters, brothers. When the Muse the closest hovers With the wonders of her store s the day we hear the crashing Of the angry teeth he's gnashing, When the gaunt, gray wolf stands lashing At the threshold of the door.

There is something to inspire

own the Grade With "Bob." California, 1874 From the Mexican Herald

THEODOSIA GARRISON

We're up the grade. Now for the other side: Silng the buckskin in 'em. Let 'em silde. We're full of "Frisco" folk They want some "early stagin," Here's their treat.

Straighten the tugs.
And let 'em hit the dust.
Hi, there! you trottin' devil.
Lope, or bust!

Sta yaller mules.
And hellions, every one:
Hoop—la, git out,
Your job has just begun

Oh we're all right.
My lady, dry your tears:
Sit down, my lord,
And chase away your fears. The road is ten feet wide From bluff to ledge: And manzanilio strung Along the edge.

Why, man alive, A Chinaman at night Could hit the trail here Why it's out o' sight!

Git out o' here You leaders, switch your tails, You're haulin' Uncle Sammy's sacred mails: Stretch them there traces, Limber up your heels, The coach you're pullin' has two pair o' wheels

No bitin' now. You lop eared antelope: You old coyote. Bust it down the slope. Tighten the traces. Hump yer backs and git-You haven't turned a hair, Now bite the bit.

Thanks, I'm all right, Why, yes, I guess I could Smoke a cigar; Gimme a light—that's good.

There haint no tin foil A Mexican cigar-l'il bet my hat.

Oh, yes, I used to Run 'em through, you know: Over the Rio Grande From Mexico—

Some years before That nigh wheel mule was born-But here's our station, Gabriel, toot yer horn.

Ragtown Junction. Ten o'clock at night
The bar room's blazin'.
Strangers, will ye light'.
PUEBLA. FRANCIS S. BORTON

The Coal Miner.

From the Birmingham Stient Eye How little of pleasure
And still less of treasure
Is he of muscle and brawn,
Who works in the east pits,
Who tolis in the dark less,
With never a brighter dawn;
Weary, dusty, face full of sadness,
of evenings home does he come.
A fond wife and children,
With joy do him greet,
To him they if given
To make bis hie sweet.
Tolling, tolling, ever tolling, To him they 'f' given
To make his hie sweet.
Tolling, tolling, ever tolling,
Working for those whom he loves;
Hut what does it gain him
When capitalists assail him,
Oppress and then nail him
To the cross of poverty grim!
In the morn he departs,
Kisses each of his loved ones,
To the battle of work then starts.
That night no one greets him,
A corpse home they bring him
God have pity on those broken hearts!
A strata of slate crushed out his life,
And ended his torture, his pain and strife;
But who will protect them—
His children and wife!
Tolling, tolling, ever tolling,
Working for those whom he loves;
Hut what does it gain him
When capitalists assail him
Oppress and then nail him
To the cross of poverty grim!
JOSEPH J. C. DUR.

Bereft. From the Boston Transcript

I passed the window where she used to sit
With quickened step. I knew she was not there:
This was the time her lamp was always lit.
And she sat busy with her needle's care
For those she loved: and oft, by happy chance,
She would look down and give me cheery glance.

Such busy hands. Such tender, loving heart. That made of service crown and happiness! Her sunny since helped me to do my part. With more desire to lighten and to bless. Those the dear Father gives into my care, With whom the joys and griefs of life I share.

All undiaturbed by anxious fear or care
Her faithful love gives holy service yet;
The heaven that holds her we shall long to share;
In its clear light, O heavenly Father let
Our love for her in its deep truth appear,
Unstained by all its selfan blemish here.

But oh! "the vanished hand," the sweet "stille volce"!
For us the bitter loss, for her the gain!
In all her peace and rest I would rejoice:
But as I homeward pass, her window's pane
Will have no light for me, no happy smile;
Ah! I must pass some other way awhile!
ISIDOR D. FARNCH.

Bobby Shaftoe.

From the Unued States Magazine In days of yore, in baby lore
(The lore of A, B, C),
There runs a tale of Shaftoe's voyage
Across the boundless sea. His love was true; his eyes were blue, Like gold that's finely spun. Beneath his brave tarpaulin shone His bright locks in the sun.

He sailed away one summer day: His heart was light and free, He wore a seaman's blouse, 'tis said, And buckles at the knee. The waters laughed about the craft That bore this sailor lad, And ran and danced and upward sprang.
As though they might be glad.

They leaped in sport toward the port Whereat he stood full fair. Then, hastening to the sandy shore. They kissed the white feet there. With upraised hand, feet in the sand, With kirtle red and white, Blythe Bobby Shaftoe's aweetheart stood And watched him sall from sight.

Yet never more, in early lore, Find we that sailor boy; Nor know we ought of what he did, His sorrow or his joy. His ship one day, sailed far away
At striking of some bells.
A girl believed he would return;
This only history tells.
EMERALDA BOYLS.

THE TREATMENT OF SMOKE. Dr. Shaw delivered a lecture on the treatment of smoke in cities before the Sanitary Congress in Manchester from which a few paragraphs are taken. The lecture is printed in full in Nature, No. 1722. The gravity of the smoke nuisance in England is beyond question, though we in America can scarcely question, though we in America can scarcely realize it at present. Our turn is to come, the geologists say, and that soon, when the anthractic coal beds of this country are exhausted. Every London chimney uses and deflies about 10,000 cubic feet of air per hour, and delivers four and two-tenth tons of smoky air per day. The average house will thus deliver about eight and one-half tons. More than 5,000,000 tons are thus daily delivered by the whole of London by houses, or about 7,000,000 tons by houses and factories together. A million tons of water are daily employed to carry away sewage; seven times together. A million tons of water are daily employed to carry away sewage; seven times tris weight of air must be employed to carry away sewage; seven times tris weight of air must be employed to carry away smoke. The cost of dealing with sewage is, in London, about \$3,000 per day. Five hundred huge electric fans would do a corresponding work for the air, at a cost of about \$21,000 daily, and this would mean an income tax of ten pence in the pound. A bad fog in London means the expenditure of \$25,000 a day for additional gas. The loss to business may be from \$100,000 to \$250,000 in a day, and the annual cost of London fogs from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000. It appears that it may be a practical advantage to impose even the high tax referred to. igh tax referred to

CHEMISTRY AND LIFE Dr. Sacharoff has written a treatise on iron as the active principle of enzymes and of living substance. This has been translated into German and is published at Jena. The author holds that the behavior of protoplasm annot be attributed either to its organization ts chemical composition, or its structure and suggests that all the vital processes arise from decompositions of the living substance in consequence of the access of oxygen followed by a series of recompositions. Studying animal and vegetable cells he seeks for something universally present therein that is capable of early oxidation and of yielding compounds which can be again reduced and this substance he concludes to be iron. Vital phenomena, are, he says, set up by the oxidation of iron in the living substance with subsequent or concurrent hydrolysis. His experiments lead to the conclusion that there exists in all enzymes iron in minute quantities containing nuclein, and he calls this hypothetical substance bio-nuclein. Now the chemistry of all yital phenomena must be fundamentally the same, and the processes, which are the foundation of enzyme action, must also be the foundation of all yital phenomena, and all must depend on the oxidation of bio-nuclein. These actions is a traces throughout all the variety of cell modification. Competent specialists recard his work as worthy of careful consideration, though it is yet too soon to pronounce upon its lasting value. in consequence of the access of oxygen fol-

Prof Sormani has recently discussed Italian vital statistics of the last forty years. His principal conclusions are that the birth rate fluctuated between 32.34 per 1,000 (1876) and 33 49 (1808), while the corresponding death rates were 34 39 (1869) and 21 87 (1893) death rates were 34 39 (1869) and 21 87 (1893). The birth has exceeded the death rate every year. In 1867 the excess was 2 40 and in 1837 it was 12 80. During the years 1862-99 the population increased by 10,000,000. Comparing the periods 1862-75 and 1897-98 he concludes that, owing to improved sanitary conditions, there is an aponal saving of cight lives in every thousand. At least 200,000 people have been effectively saved from death, and more than 4,000,000 from illness during the period examined. CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC PAPERS PUBLISHED

The Royal Society of London has for fort; years past been engaged in cataloguing the scientific papers published in journals since 1800. Twelve large quarto volumes have appeared that bring the author-index to the year 1883, and it is proposed to carry on this work to 1900. It has recently been decided to print a subject-index to the periodical scientific literature of the world—a very much greater undertaking—which is to be carried on under the aussices of an international committee. It will deal only with papers printed after 1900. The Royal Society is now considering the question of printing the subject-index for the nineteenth century and expects to have the copy ready for the pressin about five years. It is expected that the cost will be about \$80,000. This sum must be raised by the Royal Society, as the international undertaking is conflued to the present century, as before remarked. A gift of \$30,000 has been received from Dr. Ludwig Mond, F. R. S. for the purpose, and Mr. Carnegie has added another \$3,000. Other giftwill be sure to follow and it is reasonably certain that we shall soon possess both author and subject indexes to all the periodical scientific literature of the world since 1800. This is not the place to speak of the merits of the scheme, especially as it has been passed than by committees. work to 1900. It has recently been decided This is not the place to speak of the merits of the scheme, especially as it has been passed upon by committees of learned men, after due consideration. Of the great utility of the author-indexes there can be no possible doubt. It seems to be somewhat question-able whether subject-indexes made by clerks are likely to advance science so much as expected

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

A conference of delegates from various ountries sitting in London in 1896 unani compile and, publish by means of an international organization, a complete catalogue of scientific literature, arranged according bot's to subject -matter and to authors' n so that investigators, with a minimum of trouble might be enabled to find out what had been published on any particular subject of inquiry. The scheme adopted in 1818 and in subsequent conferences held in 1818 and in subsequent conferences held in 1818 and 1930 contemplates the publication, aroundly of seventeen large quarto volumes, letted A to R. each one devoted to a special branch of science. A, mathematics. B, mechanics. C, physics. D, clemistry. E, astronomy. F. meteorology. G, minerhology. H, geology. J. geography. K, pa@mixtology. L, general blology. M, botany. N, 200 ony. O, human anatomy. P, obysical amore pology. Q, physiology. R, bicteriology. The price per annum for the set of seventeen volumes is to be 390. The different volumes will also be sold separately. Volume M for 1991—or rather, part one of this volume, has just been issued. It relates to botany and contains 378 pages. Fighty-four pages are devoted, to the authors catalogue which contains 1,922 titles. Two hundred and forty tages are siven to the subject catalogue divited into sub-heads as morphology, cytogeny, taxonomy, @ ology, Ac. Beviewers are remarked that the second part of the book contains than the subject of the book contains that the second part of the book contains than other defects not so gisring, but still notworthy. It is perhaps toe soon to pronounce on the basic scheme until several years' issues have been published and tested. In the opinion of the writer it is doomed to failure. 1900 contemplates the publication, a

RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF COINS AND BILLS. What is the relative weight of a one-dollar rreenback and a five-dollar gold piece? How many one-dollar bills must you take to obtain the weight of the coin? It happened that this question has lately been put in a that this question has lately been put in a systematic fashion to the students of various colleges. Ninety-seven students of Columbia University gave answers of which the average was 2291 more than two thousand bills to weigh as much as the coin! A class of students in the University of Kansas gave answers that averaged 2749! The average of the replies of 162 women students of Smith College was 168. Let the reader stop here to make a guess the correct alswer is 7! The astounding lack of the commonest observation on the part of these students is the amazing fact, what kind of a universe do they live in? What kind of a universe do they live in? What is their capacity to change it so that it is fit to live in?

ORIGIN AND CAUSE OF RADIO-ACTIVITY. Messrs. Rutherfurd and Soddy give an account of experiments on the origin of radioactivity in the thorium compounds. Their experiments indicate that the ratio-activity experiments indicate that the ratio-activity of the thorium compounds is due to a non-thorium type of matter which we may call ThX. It has distinct chemical properties, and its own activity is not permanent, failing off about 50 per cent in four days. The constant activity of therium is due, in their judgment, to the continuous production of this new type of matter from the thorium compounds. Its rate of production and the rate of decay appear to be independent of the physical and chemical conditions of the system. ThX is careable of exciting radio-activity on surrounding inactive bedies and about 20 per cent, of the effect of thorium is due to ThX. By suitable means thorium can be freed from both ThX and the excited radio-activity possessed by the latter, and then possesses a radio-activity about 25 per cent of its original value. The latter is supposed to be due to a second non-thorium type of matter.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY WITH MOVING TRAINS. The Electrical World states that during the passage of special trains between Toronto and Montreal wireless telegraph signals were and Montreal wireless telegraph signals were received as the train passed St. Dominique at a speed of sixty miles an hour. No special attempt was made to signal to a great distance, but the train remained in communication with the station while it was passing over a distance of about ten miles. This preliminary success may be the fore-runner of entirely new methods of operating railways.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Who was the author of "The King of the Hurons is it one of Cooper's novels." ELLERY STERBINS. It is not one of Cooper's novels: we do not know

Having had occasion to look up the dictionary meanings of the word "privilege. I find Webster uses this illustration: "It is the privilege of a Member of Congress not to be called in question elsewhere for words uttered in debate." If this is so, is it a privilege provided for by law, and does it mean actually what he says:

JAMES DAVET.

JAMES DAVET.

CONSTITUTE

CONSTITUTE It is a privilege accorded by law; see Constitu-tion of the United States, Article L. section vi

clause I. It means what it says.

According to the last census, what were the number of inhabitants of square block bounded by Avenues B and C, Second and Third streets! Is there a square block on the west side, anywhere between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-ninth streets, Amsterdam and West End avenues, that has a larger number?

J. K. The detailed figures of the last census have not been published. The census of 1890 showed that the block you name had 3,500 inhabitants, at the rate of 700,000 to the square mile. The smaller block bounded by Stanton and Houston, Ridge and Pitt streets, held 2,985 persons, or 1,000,000 to the square mile. Nothing on the West Side bear

Some time ago I read a sermon preached somewhere in the Sauth by a colored minister on the test. "And they shall gnaw a file and fiee to the mountains of Hersidam, where the lion roareth and the Whangdoodle mourneth for its firstborn," Will you please inform in what part of the Blibe tals text can be found. R. H. STIRLING. This is out of the Bitle, certainly, for it is no n it; we don't know who wrote !t.

In it, we don't know who wrote it.

During my stay on a farm last summer in Pennsylvania, the owner wishing to locate water that he migat dig a well, cut a forked twig from a hazel growth, and holding the outer ends of the fork between his fore fingers and thumbs with the end uppermost, he walked over the farm where he wished to discover the water. At certain places the end of the fork bent forward and downward, thereby indicating, according to his assertion, that water sufficient to supply a well was lodged or running beneath. I tried it, but did not experience arything unusual. Will you kindly say if there is anything to this simple mode of discovery and if so, why?

Science hays there is nothing in it, but it is an old form of procedure which many persons follow. old form of procedure which many persons follow. Whether science is right or not we do not presume o say. Did your farmer strike water when he

Can you advise me the name of the song in which there is a repetition of the following phrase: "Tis sweet to find forgetfulness in sleep." E. A. H.

Please print the beautiful prayer that I read on one of the entrance pillars of the grand old Trinity Church.

There are no prayers inscribed upon any of the pillars or upon any part of the edince of old Trinity. Near the northeast and southeast entrances, however, there are illumined steps framed in class. ever, there are illumined signs framed in glass reading as follows: "This is the House of God and this is the gate of Heaven." Genesis, xxviii.. 17. "Ye shall reverence my sanctuary." Leviticus xix. 20. "Whosoever thou art that enterest this burch, leave it not without one prayer to God for thyself, for those who minister and (for' those

for thyself, for those who minister and [for] those who worship here."

In a weekly paner published in the city where I was born and reared I find the following query. "Can any one furnish the information as to how this city came by the name Camanche." That it was named after the Comanche tribe of Indians does not seem probable, as they did not inhabit this section of country."

The city referred to its Camanche, la.—the word city," is used advisedly, for while Camanche is in size a mere village its charter as a city dates back to the early days of the State, and the requirements of this charter are carefully compiled with even to this day. Can you shed a light on the ques The name may not have come from the Camanch

California, though that country was beyond their sphere of influence. sphere of influence.

In what book does Marion Crawford speak of selentists, and refer to Darwin as having done less for the comfort of humanity than the man who invented a street car?

R. E. We don't know. Perhaps in "Mr. Isaacs." or 'Dr. Claudius" or some other of the thirty or fort

nem in some way. There is another Camanche

"Across the Continent with the Fifth Cavalry," is probably what your correspondent refers to This was written by Capt. George I. Price and published by D. Van Nostrand in 1883.

In answer to Inquiry will say: Gen. W. H. Carter, Var Department, Washington, D. C., has written and has the history of the Sixth United States Cavalry, Title: "With Sixth United States Cavalry from Williamsburgh, Va., 1862, to Santiago." Price, \$3.00. J. J. 10 WDEN. United States Soldiers' Home The Fifth Cavairy is what the nameless corre

spondent meant. Gen. Carter's book, "Fron Yorktown to Santlago," deals with the Sixth Cav 1. What year did Joe Jefferson play the bur-lesque of Mazeppa, what theatre and on which slide of Broadway was it situated: 2. Lid Tony Pastor sing in Wood's Broadway Museum and what year? 3. When did the old Chatnam Theatre cease to exist? n 1881, at the Winter Garden; it was on the west side. 2. No. according to his reminiscences pub-lished in the *Herald* in 1890. 3. In 1862.

1. Will you kindly give the number comprising the infantry, cavairy and artillery of the State to day. 2. What is the largest number of troops that the Government has had at any one time in the Philipoine Islands? 3. What is the maximum of the United States army to day? G. W. R. 1. The strength of the National Guard on Sent. 90 last was 14.468; of this, about 460 are in the cavalry 1,400 in the artillery; 11.800 in the infantry, and 500 in the engineers, and 200 in the signal corps The largest number of troops in the Philip pines was about 65,500 men, in January, 1900. By the order of Oct. 25, 1902, the strength of the army is to be 59,866 officers and men-

N.-Active and honorably discharged members of the National Guard of this State are exempt from all Jury duty. We do not find that Civil War of Spanish war veterans are exempt ipso facto. W. M .- The full name of the late Frank R. Stock

of 1870-71, there were about 1,124,000 men unde arms: on the French side, about 500,000.

W. S. W. David B. Hill succeeded Grover Cleve land as Governor in January, 1883, the latter re signing to become President two months later and in November, 1885, and November, 1888, Mr Hill was elected Governor.

R. T. R. The coal strike was settled in the early

L. E. H .- It was kind of you to send 10 cents; but you would have had an earlier answer by mail, if you had seat a two-cent stamp and your address. There are no postmistresses in the United States; there are many female postmasters so many that we

I. B. Hopper - For some unknown reason, announced some months ago that the name of the hero of "The Two Vanrevels" was pronounced "Vanre vel," with a strong accent on the last syllable The proper pronunciation is now said to be "Van it doesn't make much difference, any how, we guess.

S. O. Libaire. - We do not know the game of soll taire called "Miss Mulligan." it may be in the little book that contains the rules for solitaire

M. D. N. George MacDonald wrote the poer eginning "Alas, how easily things go wrong." Daisy Mailland Edward Lear wrote a creat many of the famous "Limericks," and we think that he wrote about "the young girl on the Niger." H. G. K.-There is no bounty for discovering.

a tin mine in Alasi a

J. S.—An immigrant may "declare his intention and obtain his "first papers," the day he lands here but he must have been in the country five years before he can get his "anal papers." The law says in effect, that his intention must be declared a least two years before he obtains his final pape but it does not prevent his declaring it five years before, if he chooses.

W. C.-Charles Peace, the English murderer was hanged Feb. 25, 1879.

C. F.-If A gets 250 votes, B and C 100 each, has a plurality of 150, and a majority of 50 votes R. T. H. We do not know why some of the elec tion lithographs are marked "Regular Democratic Republican Nomination," and others simply "Reg-ular Democratic Nomination." The Democratic party was originally the Republican party; but the name was changed about 1812; so the first de scribed lithographs show the real historical name J. Tuckermin-"Firstly" is not correct. "First,

jectives run. Reader-Tae proper way to spell the name of the name originated. M. M. Buddhism is a few years older than Con

fucianism. Buddha was born B. C. 623, and died 543; Confucius was born about 550 B. C. Wun Tung-"Vaudeville" is pronounced ordi narily "vaw der vil." The proper pronunctation is almost "volad-veel." FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

The Edinburgh Bentew, Byron's "blue and yel tenary.

Marie Geistinger, tragedienne and comic opera inger, is dying from dropsy at Klagenfurt Carinthia. A steamer has been launched on the upper Zam

River, above the Victoria Falls. It is called the Livingstone.

Big grices were obtained for Chodowiecki's tiny engravings in Lelpzig recently, 500, 400 and 500 marks being paid for single pictures. Mr. Nathaniel Wright of Boston, England, is 100

years of age, has never employed a doctor or taken medicine, does not smoke and does not drink.

A rival to ping-pong has been launched in Eng land in "table cricket." The bowling is done by means of a spring arrangement. In the first pub-lic game Dr. W. G. Grace played. Cassius, after the battle of Philippi, killed him

self and was buried in the island of Thases. A sarcophagus, which is believed to hold his remains. has been recently discovered there. King Edward has conferred the title of Lord Mayor on the Mayors of Melbourne and Sydney

in Australia. The tu a of the Mayors of Montreal and Quebec and Toronto should come next. In St. John Lateran a monument is being put up which will commemorate the twenty-fifth anni-versary of Pope Leo XIII.'s pontificate. On bronze tablets will be inscribed the three encyclicals he

A French inventor has communicated to the Academie des Sciences a process by which, he as serts, the features of a person telephoning can b conveyed through the instrument to the person Twelve couples recently celebrated their golden

has written on Social Democracy.

years ago twenty four couples were married at the assume time and in the case of half of these both husband and wife are still living. Porte-Maillot-Hôtel de Ville," probably the Paris omnibus line best known to American visitors.

running as it did through the Rue de Rivoll and up the Champs Elysées, has been abolished owing to the competition of the underground railroad. Anesthesia has been brought on by electricity on animals, according to M. Leduc's report to the Académie des Sciences. He uses a current of 10 to 30 volts, interrupted from 150 to 300 times per

second, and intends to try it on human beings. A Russian girl, Mile. Kanyevsky, age 25 years. has taken her degree as an engineer at the Paris Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, being the first woman to pass the examination. She is a Jewess and in tends to apply for a post on the Russian railroads. Wiesbaden intends to warn young persons from plays that are not suited to them. The theatr management has decided to advertise plays that they may see with white posters, while those they should keep away from are printed on red paper.

Two prelates alone are living who were made Bishops by Pope Gregory XVI. One is Pope Leo XIII., the other is Archbishop Daniel Murphy of Hobart, Tasmania, now 88 years of age. He was appointed Bishop of Philadelphia in partibus in fidelium, in 1815. On the Matterhorn an iron cross was set u recently. It was dedicated by the celebration of

in Europe. The Abté Carrel climbed to the top, taking with him the vestments, the necessary vessels and an altar. Karl Klesewetter, the inventor of the Swedish safety match, died sometime ago in Rumania, aged more than 90 years, in great poverty. He with-drew from the Jonköping factories forty years

mass at, probably, the highest altitude on record

ago with a great deal of money, but lost it all in railroad speculations. Dr. Bruno Hassenstein, one of the leading map drawers of the world, died recently at Gotha. He worked for the Perthes publications for many years. He is best known for the great ten-sheet map of Africa and for his edition, in collaboration with Menke, of the Spruner Historical Atlas. German newspapers call attention to the fiftiet auniversary of bug powder, or "Daimat an" pow-der. A German woman named Anna Res uer found out the fatal effects of chrysanthen um flowers on

Dalmatla. Geneva has granted permission to a number o Spanish literary and political men to erect a monu-ment in that city to Michael Servetus, the Spanish theologian, who was burnt as a unitarian heretic by order of the magistrates of Geneva at the insti gation of John Calvin. The monument is to be unveiled next October on the 350th anniversary of

insects. She told a druggist of her discovery and

the burning. Grand Duke Michael Michaelowitch of Russia has been elected Mayor of Newcastle-under Lyme in England. The Grand Duke made a mor ganatic marriage with a granddaughter of Pushkin the poet, who is known as the Countess Torby The Grand Duke has allo been struck off the registration lists on the ground that he is an

fore an not vote n France, Spain, Germany and Italy. The cham pagne vintage for 1902 has been a complete failure The red wine districts report a vintage much belo the average, though the quality of the superior wines is good. The output is 264,000,000 gallon-less than normal consumption in France. The Beaune wines are deficient: so are the crops Spain and Sietly. The Rhine and Moselle are poor in quality and deficient in quantity. Little Princess Mafalda of Italy is named after

one of the legendary heroines of the House of savoy. The first Mafalda was a daughter of exercises, and, clad in armor, led a Pledmontes contingent to help Milan when it was besteged by Frederick Barbarossa. The Emperor fell in love with her, and when she was captured after being tefeated in a hand-to-hand fight, gave her the choice very properly chose death, declaring that she be longed to the House of Savoy and that no member of that house had ever been a coward. Alfonso Henriquez, who subsequently became King o Portugal, managed to make the Emperor give her up, and afterward he married the Princess After her husband's death Queen Mafalda became a nun in the nunnery at Ceimbra. Historical dates do not tally with the leger d, but Mafalda is undoubtedly a historical person. Her grand daughter, of the same name, was made Venerable in the Catholic Caureh on account of her The name Mafaida is explained as being th the Portuguese gave to the harsh name Mechalid

The central bureau for unemployed workmen to Berlin, says the London Times, is managed by committee of employers and workmen in coopera tion with the Imperial Insurance Department The municipality of Berlin subscribes 20,000 marks annually toward the expenses of the institution Skilled artisans, unskilled laborers and women are laborer who is out of employment registers his name and other particulars in the books of the while waiting for the chance of work, facilities are afforded to him for mending his clothes and boots Employers who are in need of labor telephone to the bureau, and an official announces in the waiting hall the nature of the employment offered. If several men apply for the same place the officials of the bureau decide between the claims of the appl cants. The bureau is intended to serve prin arily as means of exchange between employers and em ployed, and its officials do not undertake to find work for applicants if the supply should be greater than the demand. In the case of women workers the procedure is the same, but it is found that the average demand for female labor is greater than the supply, and while the large waiting hall for men is crowded, the women's rooms are com paratively empty. Skilled artisans enter the building by a separate entrance and are accommodated in separate waiting rooms, according to their trades, and arrangements are made for per employees. The Berlin labor bureau is in conmunication with similar institutions in other large towns in Germany, and representatives from these institutions meet annually in Berlin to discuss labor problems.

## Not Hard When You Know How From the Aronatook Republican.

I was at Caribou last Saturday. The da was fine. I took the sidewalk near the Burleigh Hotel, and passed down Sweden street On this particular sidewalk was a huge drift of snow as high as the vine-covered fence. Pedestrians had made a narrow path through it two feet deep. When I had got about half way down this "straight and narrow path," I met a lady, young and handsome As I did not want to get into the snow up to my watch pocket, I turned around to go back. oack "Wait a minute," said she, "I will show you how to pass; put your arms around my

waist

After hesitating a moment, I did so; she then put her arms around me and said. "Turn as you would in a waltz"

I obeyed, and all too soon we had conveniently passed each other

"Everything is easy in this world if you only know how," said the charmer, as she tripped along again.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN ROME.

Lectures at the Excavations by Learned

Leaders in That Work. The British and American Archeological Society of Rome was organized thirtyseven years ago. It has over a hundred members, English-speaking ladies and gentlemen who live in that city. Few of its members are archeologists, but they are deeply interested in the subject, and through their society they are able to promote researches in that rich field and to stimulate their own interest in and acquaintance with the study.

For three years they have printed an annual entitled the Journal of the British and American Archaeological Society of Rome. The society also has excursions into the country under the guidance of some person who is specially qualified to talk about what they see.
One day, a while ago, Prof. G. Boni, Di-

rector of Excavations at the Roman Forum. accompanied the members of the society there to show the new things that have been brought to light. He said one of the most difficult problems in the Forum was to locate the famous Via Sacra. He worked at the problem six months before he began the excavations that enabled him to discover the real track and direction of the Via Sacra. He was helped to find it by the course of an ancient drain, one of the sixteen which he has discovered in the Forum. Long ago the Via Sacra was supposed to have been discovered, but what was thought to be its pavement was really the road made for the triumph of Charles V. in the beginning of the sixteenth century; the real Via Sacra was beneath it. It is now intended to excavate the whole of the Via Sacra and to enter the Palatine through the gate used by the Romans long before the days of the empire. The stones used for the ancient pavement are of basaltic lava cut in a polygonal form and smoothed by the friction of the wheels that passed over them for centuries.

Prof. Boni called attention to the galleries eight to nine feet in height and four feet wide, that have been found beneath the Forum. These are underground chambers and passages; on the stones are found marks of the friction of the ropes used in the racing machinery in the days when there was a theatre in the Forum.

At the Arch of Septimius Severus he spoke of the 300 human skeletons that had been found in front of the Senate House and in the walls of Saint Maria Antiqua of the sixth century. In looking at these skeletons he was struck with the fact that they show a narrow forehead, not the round head of the ancient Romans. "Who were these men of the sixth century? Were they the destroyers of Rome? Were they not more probably the patrician families who had become effeminate and degenerate? I have studied the Venetian Patrician families from the days of their great prosperity in the thirteenth century down to the end of the republic in 1795 and I found that in nineteen out of twenty cases they have become degenerate or wholly extinct.

In a demonstration given by Prof. R. Lanciani he spoke of the curious fact that the Popes, who always showed a great interest in the classical antiquities of Rome, had exhibited great indifference to Christian antiquities up to the time of Pius IX. The Popes built and filled the great museum. the finest in the world, and made enormous excavations in search for classical antiquities, both in the eighteenth and in the early years of the nineteenth century But Pius IX was the first to institute a Commission for Sacred Archæology. his time nothing had been done to explore the Catacombs, except for the sake of removing bodies of holy men buried there to some church or chapel in Rome or other parts of Europe.

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